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Yet in spite of these self-imposed obligations of method M. Hauser has wonderfully succeeded in the accomplishment of his task. One knows him for an almost impeccable workman. This volume is no mere bibliographical finger-post; rather it is an *avant-courier* for the student of the history of the reign of Henry IV. of France. It seems hypercritical to notice omissions in so excellent a work. But I find no mention of the *Journal d'un Curé Ligueur* (1588-1605), edited by Barthélemy (Paris, 1888); nor of *Notes on the Diplomatic Relations of England and France, 1603-1688*, by Professor Firth and Mrs. S. C. Lomas (Oxford, 1906). The appendix to the 37th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, pages 180-197, also contains a list of the French ambassadors in England between 1519 and 1714, with references to manuscripts in the French archives, prepared by M. Baschet. Lists of transcripts of the correspondence of these ambassadors (to be found in the Record Office) are contained in *Reports*, 40-47, of the Deputy Keeper.

From the preface we learn that this book was completed before the war. In fact, it is dated August 1, 1914, from Dijon, perilously near the frontier. The Great War delayed publication for nearly a year, for M. Hauser under date of June 10, 1915, has added a second preface which is part of the cry of scholarship the world around:

La guerre n'a pas seulement troublé le travail scientifique, elle a momentanément suspendu, en France du moins, le travail des éditeurs. Pendant quelques mois, elle a même empêché la publication de la plupart des périodiques. Elle a supprimé toutes relations, même intellectuelles, avec les états belligérants. Nos bibliothèques ont cessé de recevoir les livres et les revues de nos ennemis. C'est, croyons-nous, la première fois dans l'histoire moderne qu'une lutte entre peuples revêt ce caractère inexpiable, s'étend jusqu'aux domaines de la science et de la critique. Le monde pensant est vraiment déchiré en deux parts. . . . Et tandis que les uns combattent, les autres, ceux qu'un sort jaloux retient au foyer, se disent que le devoir est de consacrer leurs forces intellectuelles à des oeuvres d'une utilité pratique immédiate. Pour s'intéresser encore à un livre comme celui-ci, il faut songer à la paix future, et la nécessité de maintenir, dans une Europe rénovée, le prestige scientifique de notre France.

There is the true patriotism of scholarship.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

The English Factories in India, 1651-1654: a Calendar of Documents in the India Office, Westminster. By WILLIAM FOSTER, C.I.E. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. Pp. xxxix, 324.)

It is fortunate that the Original Correspondence series at the India Office is so full for this period, as there are no documents for these years in any record office in India. The material as a whole can be analyzed under several main headings, though the chronological arrangement and the variety of interests often touched on in a single despatch require

a careful study of the great majority of the two hundred odd documents. For this work Mr. Foster's compact introduction and the excellent index are of value. In general, as volume after volume of this remarkable series appears, the reader who compares the essential characteristics of Anglo-Indian documents in the later eighteenth and in the nineteenth centuries with the letters of the seventeenth century cannot fail to wonder at the loss of naturalness on the part of the writers in the more recent century and a half. We gain a more intimate view from the sea-captains and commercial agents of the Stuart period than from the statesmen, generals, and bureaucrats of the Hanoverians. The earlier papers give not only a more human view but in many respects a wider, if more detailed, understanding of the facts in the case. Furthermore one has an impression of sincerity that is often lacking in some of the more philanthropic messages of the great governors. Yet this particular volume contains perhaps less material of this sort than some of its predecessors; and there is a vast amount of business figuring that is now chiefly valuable to the student of detailed commercial operations and the historian of the Anglo-Indian merchant marine. It is unnecessary at present to write much of such matters, particularly as in previous notices of this series the importance and quality of this aspect have already received attention. Yet as the Stuart period is usually regarded as the age of the joint-stock company it is worth while to note the vigorous attempts of one group of directors to restore the practice of a regulated company. This was perhaps stimulated by the divisions and intrigues that gained among the officers of the company as civil dissensions continued in England.

Of a different character is the campaign for business expansion and financial advantage in Persia. It was a renewal of an old policy and also a challenge to the Dutch. Indeed for a time Russian ambassadors, an envoy of Charles II. of England seeking a loan, agents of the East India Company, and Portuguese and Dutch representatives bring their rivalries to the court of Shah Abbas. The outbreak of the Anglo-Dutch War in Europe was the signal for open hostilities in the Persian Gulf and along the coasts of India. A number of naval engagements took place and for a time trade was seriously damaged; this was particularly so in agencies on the west coast though on the east coast the Dutch practically cut off all communications for many months. The restoration of peace marked the end of disputes which had lasted for more than half a century. It also quite definitely stimulated the desire of the English to gain a permanent fortified base of their own, preferably on the west coast. Bombay is mentioned for the first time in this connection, and also the possible acquisition of a post from the Portuguese on the southeast coast of Africa. The most significant phrase is that the company ought to "procure a nationall interest in some towne in India to make the scale of trade for those parts".

Throughout the whole period there were frequent quarrels between

agents of the company, and at times, notably at Madras, factional struggles between native parties and castes created much disturbance. Naturally the old fights with local governors to secure relief from petty exactions continued; and envoys were often occupied at the imperial court itself in gaining special permits or seeking redress in long-drawn negotiations which required a liberal sprinkling with bribes and presents of all sorts. In short the documents give light on a sharp European struggle while they reveal the methods of Asiatic commercial diplomacy.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

Keigwin's Rebellion (1683-4): an Episode in the History of Bombay. By RAY and OLIVER STRACHEY. [Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, vol. VI.] (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1916. Pp. xv, 184.)

OF all the results from the great revival of interest in colonial affairs which the last quarter of a century has revealed, none has been of more interest than the re-discovery of the East India Company as a subject for historical inquiry. From the days of Bruce and Orme and Mill to those of Hunter a vast amount was written on the subject of the English in India, some of it very good, part of it excellent, much of it very bad; all of it devoted, in a surprising degree, not to the beginnings of English adventure but to the native history and to the later English advance. In general the history of the English in India seemed to begin with Clive and end with the Sepoy Mutiny. And while there were exceptions, and notable exceptions, to this rule, it was that period of almost precisely a century which absorbed by far the greater part of attention from historians.

More recently the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have begun to come into their own. To this result the labors of Birdwood and the publication of the Letters of the East India Company's servants have undoubtedly been a powerful stimulus. Economic, or rather commercial, history has contributed to the same result and, besides the labors of French and German scholars, such work as that done under Professor Cheyney's direction in this country has been a not inconsiderable factor in opening up this field. How untrodden are its paths is revealed in the first page of the preface of this study of Keigwin's rebellion, and no ambitious historical student eager for unworked archives can read without envy the list of virtually untouched manuscripts here recorded.

The authors of this little monograph are to be congratulated not merely in their choice of a subject but in their method of approach and presentation. In itself the revolt against the East India Company authorities which took place in 1683 under the leadership of Captain Richard Keigwin was not an earth-compelling event. Neither was its hero from the day when he arrived in Bombay as a "free planter" (1676) to the day when he "followed his bags of gold on board the